

From the Louisville Journal.
An influential and prominent Union man of Owen Sound, the following note, with a full and complete account of the country of Owen Sound, is published in the Louisville Journal, April 6, 1864.

My dear friend: I have just received a letter from you, dated April 6, 1864, and I am glad to hear that you are still in the Union party. I am glad to hear that you are still in the Union party.

The Union men of this country I think are all for the Union; at least I have heard of no defection in the party.

The most of the leading secessionists here are delighted with the action of the friends in Kentucky, and say they will vote for neither party.

We think our friends overrate the deceptive power of the sheet. It is indeed a very transparent affair, showing the close fold of secessionism in every sentence, and, moreover, recognizing the fact that another meeting has been called by the Union men of the country.

A primary meeting, convened in accordance with the regular call of the Union party, and attended a meeting convened in opposition to that call must be afflicted with something worse than very dense ignorance.

Especially must this be the case when the treacherous hostilities of the secessionists are so evident to the eyes of the Union men of the country. A Union man who turns a deaf ear to the regular call of his party under such circumstances will hardly be kept out of the Lincoln party by any force of reason or information.

Time and again during the last two or three years have we shown in our columns what every well informed citizen knows without showing that the Northern Democracy as a body, and the Union Democracy of Kentucky, while the peace men constitute merely a faction power for every thing except the relief and success of the Union party; and with corresponding frequency during the last three or four months we have shown that the Union Democracy is not only the Union Democracy, but also the Union Democracy.

These are facts with which every reader of the Journal is thoroughly acquainted; and in the case of every honest reader not blinded with passion they render entirely harmless the poisonous arrows of calumny which the secessionists in the midst of the Union Democracy have borrowed from the swelling quivers of the abolitionists of the North, and are discharging right and left into the ranks of the Union Democracy with a zeal certainly not surpassed by that of the original inventors, though with an effect rendering that which would otherwise be a harmless and unimportant matter, a matter of great importance.

As he fixed his looking to his feet. When a radical here calls the conservative party of the North a secessionary party, and says that its leaders are Vallandigham, and Wood, and men of their political complexion, he but repeats the slander which the Northern radicals for the last eighteen months or more have been applying to the principles of the Kentucky Platform and to such exponents of those principles as McClellan and Fillmore and Hunt and Brattleton and Horatio Seymour and the like.

Take it in the criminal court, the gambling halls, the dance-houses, and the gambling halls to see the depredations of New York! We say that that carousing stock exchange shows a picture of recklessness and crime before which every other picture pales, and as we looked on that face we saw a picture of the same kind, but more recent. A Kentuckian who is deceived or intimidated by such calumny must be a fool or a coward.

We cannot be mistaken in believing that Kentuckians of this description are extremely few and very far between. Hence, as we have said, we do not share the fear expressed by our friends. It seems to us impossible, that in view of the past and present condition of things, a Kentuckian who does not really sympathize with abolitionism can ever be led into the Lincoln party. We cannot easily conceive of men ignorant so profound as to envision the simple instincts of a true Kentuckian to dispel the whole blood of abolitionist fallacies and calumnies.

What our friends say of the secessionists in his region is virtually true; the real secessionists in all other parts of the Commonwealth. They are few and far between, but they are, they undoubtedly rejoice over the organization of an abolition party in this State, and will do what they can to hasten its success.

The friends of Mr. Cass, publicly avow, that if Mr. Lincoln had "won" the election, they would have voted for him. "night long since have ended the rebellion." The secessionists, in common with these Republicans and with all other intelligent persons in the country, know full well that this opinion is just, and consequently, are inclined to do everything in their power not only to prevent the election of a President who will adopt and vigorously adhere to the policy, but to promote the defeat of the secessionists in Kentucky, so that the State may have a Southern independence, or at least for the overthrow of the Union though at the cost of the liberties of the people of the South and of the North alike. Such is the purpose and end of the policy of the secessionists, and, unfortunately, a few misguided men in Kentucky, so far as they

prove effective at all, will prove more effective in the future than they are at present. The party were composed exclusively of positive secessionists, with unrestrained liberty of lawful action. It will do more for the secessionists than the secessionists could do for themselves; and they will favor with the hope that they may do for them what they could not do for themselves as even in their palmy days. It is the hope of the hope at one of John Brown and of John Breckinridge.

Loyal men of Kentucky will you aid in organizing such a party? Will you countenance such a party? Will you not indignantly brow beat in the future to prevent your whole influence to quash it at the ballot box in November, as in days gone by you quashed the secession party, whose hopes and whose mission it inherits? We know you will not thus fail. We need no special assurance of your unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, but if we did need any, the approving response that comes up from all quarters of the State to the call of the Union Central Committee would furnish a decisive one. The spirit of Kentucky is evidently awakening. When it will be, it is in the hands of the Union men of the country, and the Union men of the country will be the Union men of the country.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, declared that the Democratic portion of the Ohio delegation were against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He (Cox) would not destroy the Constitution, and without this there could be no Union, and no well regulated liberty. We have, he said, to take back the old States under the Constitution to restore the Union—that will be the issue next autumn which the Democratic party will contend for. We will never yield up the country either to secessionism or abolitionism.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. Long yesterday, and he would stand by him for west or west. If there was any honesty in the Democratic party, they would like a humane and sweep away those who are preying upon the very vitals of the Republic. He (Harris) was not only in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, but of acquiescing in secession.

A scene of great excitement existed owing to the words of the speaker, and for this he was compelled to take his seat. Fernando Wood, of New York, said Mr. Long had declared in his written speech that he would prefer recognition as an alternative rather than that the people of the South should be subjected and exterminated, and he would therefore, this and they could expel him for it.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, though not agreeing with Long, regarded the proposition as extraordinary. He yielded the floor to Mr. Colfax, who in order to see printed form of his remarks had uttered yesterday, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, of Md., for the utterance of treasonable sentiments. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, rose to a joint order containing that the resolution could not be entertained.

Mr. Washburne, replied, insisting that the rule had been specifically complied with. The Speaker, Mr. Harris, moved that the resolution be postponed till Monday, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Washburne, moved the previous question, which was decided by the House. Mr. Anson, of Penn., moved to lay Washburne's resolution on the table. Not carried.

Mr. Washburne's resolution to expel Harris was not adopted. Yeas 81, nays 63; a two-thirds vote being necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution declaring Harris unworthy to be a member of the House; that he is hereby censured.

Mr. Edridge, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—23 to 80. The resolution of censure was then passed by a vote of 93 to 18. Adjourned.

Upon the resolution to expel Mr. Harris, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus refers to the position of the Kentucky delegation: "Clay Smith, Wadsworth and Yeaman were absent. Anderson and Randall voted for expulsion; and Brutus Clay, Gridler, Harding and Mallory against it."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HARRISBURG.—The town of Harrisburg, Mercer county, Ky., has been visited with a most destructive fire for a place of its size. It occurred on Friday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and before it was arrested probably estimated at \$50,000 was destroyed, only a small portion of which was covered by insurance. A letter from J. W. Cardwell, cashier of the Savings Bank at that place, estimates the losses as follows:

A. S. Robertson, at least \$10,000, of which \$7,500 were covered by insurance; W. F. Robin, merchant, \$2,000; F. G. Matheny, merchant, \$2,000; Major W. Davies, building, \$5,000; Dr. J. L. Smokey, building and drug-store, \$4,000; M. Graham, building, \$1,000; Mrs. S. Redman, building, \$1,000; Christopher Chyn, building, \$1,000; S. Benton, furniture, \$1,000; Ex. Governor, Beilac Magdalen, building, \$5,000; J. M. Jones, \$2,500; T. M. Cardwell & Co., \$500. Much additional damage was incurred by the hasty removal of goods and furniture. The pretty town looked desolate after this visit of the fell destroyer, but the citizens and firemen at work, and if the guilty actors can be found out, they should be burned in the press of their own ignominy.

The Memphis Bulletin, of Thursday afternoon, says that intense excitement was felt in that city over an apprehended attack by Forrest. Business was suspended, and the military called out. Cairo dispatches, by telegraph, which bring Memphis news, Friday, state that the alarm was subsiding, in view of the ample preparations made to resist any demonstration on the part of the enemy.

REPORTED INVASION.—On Sunday last, rumors were current on our streets of the invasion of the north-eastern portion of the State by a formidable rebel force. The statement was made that Mr. Sterling had been captured, and that there was no force of Union troops to be seen. The whole thing was a hoax, and was understood to be no more than a hoax.

Many portions of the State, unprotected, are infested with bands of roving guerrillas, who make sudden dashes into small towns, steal all they can, and as suddenly disappear. There seems to be no element of action among these several bands, but all of them seem to be acting on their own responsibility.

It seems to be generally understood that a raid will be attempted by the rebels during the present spring. All the information we can gather from rebel sources would lead us to make the statement. However, there is a considerable military force in the State, and the troops are being rapidly concentrated, and we anticipate that the rebel invasion will be warmly repulsed.—Paris Citizen, of the 14th inst.

The Administration seems to be giving its whole attention to mastering the rebels. All its wits are now going to the rebels in Kentucky, so far as they

A scene of unusual excitement took place in the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday last, a brief synopsis of which only has reached us by telegraph. Mr. Long, of Ohio, had made a speech the day before, in reference to the present condition of public affairs, which was received with evident dissatisfaction by the great mass of the members of that body.

Mr. Long is, we believe, a peace upon any terms man, and in the course of his remarks used expressions which, it was denied, even the license of debate justified. The next day Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, left the Speaker's chair, and offered a resolution for Mr. Long's expulsion. This gave rise to a very animated discussion, which the telegraph reports as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 10.
Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, said he had offered the resolution not as the result of consultation but on his own responsibility. If those sentiments are to go unexpressed we could not complain of foreign Governments recognizing the Confederacy. If thus from this hall the giving of aid and comfort to the enemy is unrebuked, you ought not to ask of your soldiers to imperil their lives—for their desertion is openly advocated. He had pondered upon his duty and felt that he had a double obligation on him, as the presiding officer, to administer the duties of the chair and the rules impartially, and the other as the Representative from Indiana.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, declared that the Democratic portion of the Ohio delegation were against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He (Cox) would not destroy the Constitution, and without this there could be no Union, and no well regulated liberty. We have, he said, to take back the old States under the Constitution to restore the Union—that will be the issue next autumn which the Democratic party will contend for. We will never yield up the country either to secessionism or abolitionism.

James C. Allen, of Illinois, expressed his surprise that the Speaker should descend from the chair to offer a resolution to expel the gentlemen from Congress for words uttered in debate. It was without parallel in the history of the country, although, he (Allen) was a personal acquaintance, the gentleman from Ohio had a right to express his sentiments.

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Loyal men of Kentucky will you aid in organizing such a party? Will you countenance such a party? Will you not indignantly brow beat in the future to prevent your whole influence to quash it at the ballot box in November, as in days gone by you quashed the secession party, whose hopes and whose mission it inherits? We know you will not thus fail. We need no special assurance of your unwavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, but if we did need any, the approving response that comes up from all quarters of the State to the call of the Union Central Committee would furnish a decisive one. The spirit of Kentucky is evidently awakening. When it will be, it is in the hands of the Union men of the country, and the Union men of the country will be the Union men of the country.

A primary meeting, convened in accordance with the regular call of the Union party, and attended a meeting convened in opposition to that call must be afflicted with something worse than very dense ignorance.

Especially must this be the case when the treacherous hostilities of the secessionists are so evident to the eyes of the Union men of the country. A Union man who turns a deaf ear to the regular call of his party under such circumstances will hardly be kept out of the Lincoln party by any force of reason or information.

Time and again during the last two or three years have we shown in our columns what every well informed citizen knows without showing that the Northern Democracy as a body, and the Union Democracy of Kentucky, while the peace men constitute merely a faction power for every thing except the relief and success of the Union party; and with corresponding frequency during the last three or four months we have shown that the Union Democracy is not only the Union Democracy, but also the Union Democracy.

These are facts with which every reader of the Journal is thoroughly acquainted; and in the case of every honest reader not blinded with passion they render entirely harmless the poisonous arrows of calumny which the secessionists in the midst of the Union Democracy have borrowed from the swelling quivers of the abolitionists of the North, and are discharging right and left into the ranks of the Union Democracy with a zeal certainly not surpassed by that of the original inventors, though with an effect rendering that which would otherwise be a harmless and unimportant matter, a matter of great importance.

As he fixed his looking to his feet. When a radical here calls the conservative party of the North a secessionary party, and says that its leaders are Vallandigham, and Wood, and men of their political complexion, he but repeats the slander which the Northern radicals for the last eighteen months or more have been applying to the principles of the Kentucky Platform and to such exponents of those principles as McClellan and Fillmore and Hunt and Brattleton and Horatio Seymour and the like.

Take it in the criminal court, the gambling halls, the dance-houses, and the gambling halls to see the depredations of New York! We say that that carousing stock exchange shows a picture of recklessness and crime before which every other picture pales, and as we looked on that face we saw a picture of the same kind, but more recent. A Kentuckian who is deceived or intimidated by such calumny must be a fool or a coward.

We cannot be mistaken in believing that Kentuckians of this description are extremely few and very far between. Hence, as we have said, we do not share the fear expressed by our friends. It seems to us impossible, that in view of the past and present condition of things, a Kentuckian who does not really sympathize with abolitionism can ever be led into the Lincoln party. We cannot easily conceive of men ignorant so profound as to envision the simple instincts of a true Kentuckian to dispel the whole blood of abolitionist fallacies and calumnies.

What our friends say of the secessionists in his region is virtually true; the real secessionists in all other parts of the Commonwealth. They are few and far between, but they are, they undoubtedly rejoice over the organization of an abolition party in this State, and will do what they can to hasten its success.

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